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Table with exchange rates and other financial data.

# East Asia Spurns West's Cultural Model

By Michael Richardson  
SINGAPORE — An increasingly assertive East Asia, drawing strength from its economic out-performance of the West over the last 30 years, is developing an array of cultural values to challenge established Western ways of economic, social and political management.

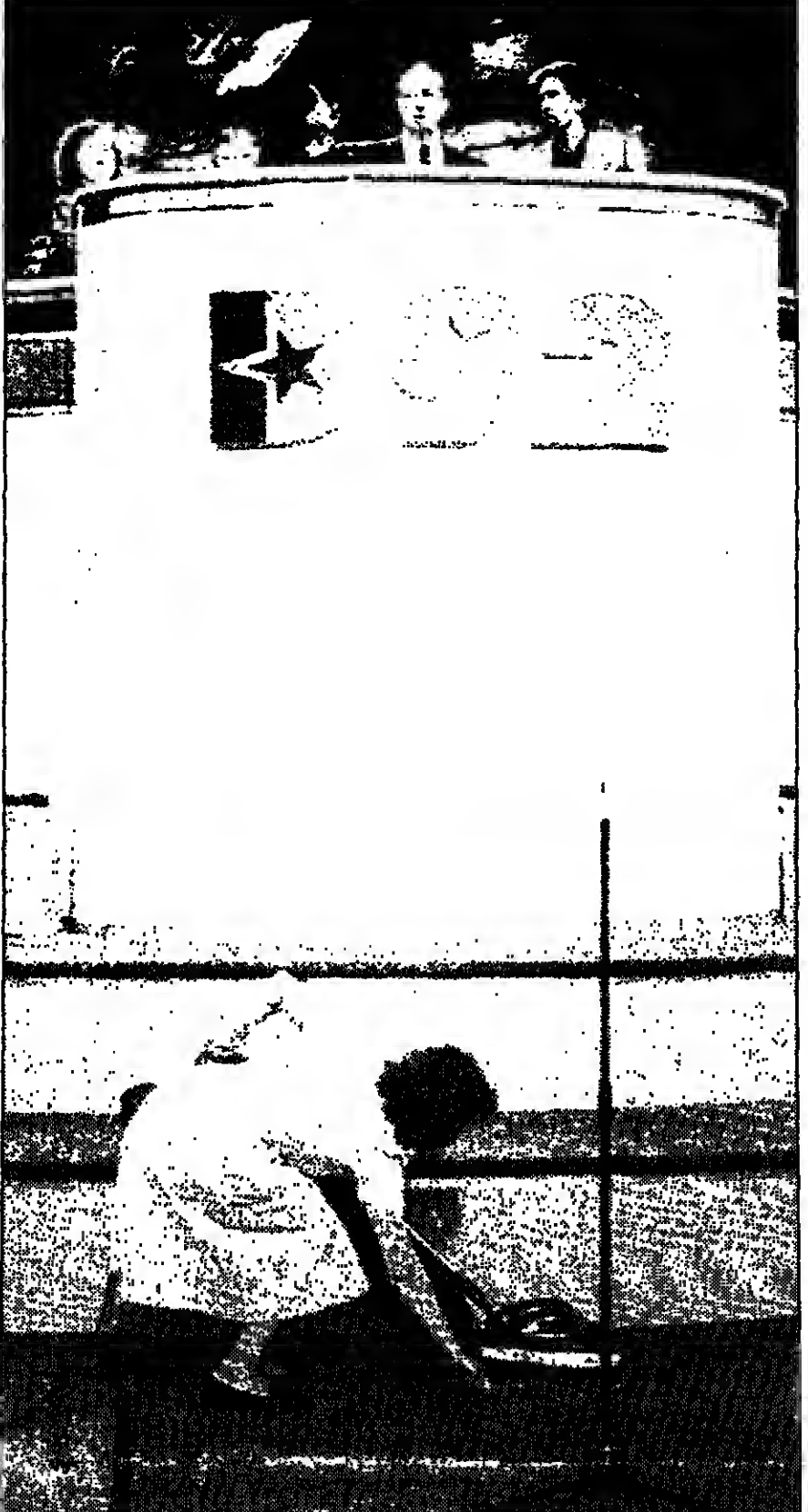
Officials and analysts say that in many of the most dynamic East Asian economies this challenge to Western cultural dominance is based on a blend of Confucianism, Buddhism and government controls that encourage competition while preserving the authority of family, community and state.

"Economies of the East are rising while the competitive edge of the West is on the decline," said Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong of Singapore. Western scholars, he noted, "are beginning to study Confucianism as a rival ideology to Western liberalism."

The countries of East Asia, from Japan and China in the north to Indonesia in the south, are at an important turning point, according to Francis Fukuyama, author of "The End of History" and a former deputy director of the policy planning staff of the U.S. State Department.

He said that the region could remain on the path it has followed for the last century, democratizing along Western lines as Asian societies develop economically. Or, he added, there could be "a sharp discontinuity in the region's political development, with Asians of the next generation becoming more open and hostile in their rejection of Western liberal democracy."

Mr. Fukuyama said that developments in



# UN Convoy Penetrates Serbian Lines In Sarajevo

## Armored Vehicles Escort Food to 30,000 People Cut Off in Muslim Area

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — United Nations armored vehicles lifted a 71-day siege around the Muslim district of Dobrinja on Sunday, escorting a dozen trucks of food aid to reach 30,000 people trapped in the beleaguered Sarajevo suburb.

Warring Serbian and loyalist Bosnian militias agreed to a six-hour truce to allow trucks carrying more than 100 tons of food, medicine, canned beef and other food, guarded by eight UN armored cars, peacekeeping officials said.

Nine European countries and NATO have agreed to mount a joint naval operation in the Adriatic Sea to enforce UN trade sanctions against Serbia.

U.S. and European warships sailed toward the Adriatic on Sunday in joint ships patrolling the Yugoslav coast.

A NATO force, composed of five frigates and two destroyers, cut short a port call in Lisbon on Saturday. A U.S. Navy vessel, the frigate Jack Williams, is among the warships. Two other American ships, under U.S. Sixth Fleet, are already off Yugoslavia.

France, meanwhile, canceled plans to send a combat helicopter squadron to Yugoslavia, the unit's commander said Saturday.

"The cancellation was ordered by the Defense Ministry at the request of the United Nations," said Colonel Jacques Gratteau, commander of the Third Combat Helicopter Regiment.

The French Army said Thursday that a squadron of attack helicopters would go to Sarajevo, but a UN spokesman in the Bosnian capital said the United Nations had asked Paris to delay sending the aircraft until they could operate safely.

Outside the capital, fighting raged unabated. Croatian and Muslim allied forces were reported withdrawing as Serbs claimed they had captured two strategic towns in the north and advanced in Bosnia-Herzegovina to the south.

Serbian forces also bombarded the Muslim-held town of Gorazde from the air and with tanks, Bosnian officials said.

Houses were burning and corpses littered the streets, according to Enes Musovic, a Bosnian television reporter in the town, 50 kilometers (30 miles) south of Sarajevo.

No fighting was reported around Dobrinja, as the relief convoy entered from the adjacent airport, under UN control since June 29.

"Everything went extremely smoothly," said Fabrizio Hochschild, the Sarajevo representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

"It was a little tense when we first arrived but then it eased," he said, recalling how residents watched from balconies or doorways in disbelief as the convoy arrived.

A UN civil affairs officer, Mik Magnusson, said the short run into Dobrinja was a test for an agreement arranged Saturday to get safe passage for convoys from the airport along a seven-kilometer, snipe-lined route into central Sarajevo.

Bosnia's four-month war has pitted Serbs fighting to seize pieces of land against majority Muslims and Croats, who voted Feb. 29 to secede from Serbian-dominated Yugoslavia.

Bosnian officials say about 7,500 people had been killed, and that Serbs have captured two-thirds of Bosnia.

And, despite renewed promises Saturday by Bosnian Serb ultranationalist leader, Radovan Karadzic, to rein in his gunmen, the Yugoslav press agency Tanjug reported new Serbian advances.

Two people died when the ancient Sultan Ahmed Mosque in Bugojno, west of Sarajevo, was shelled, the local press agency reported.

Serbian gunmen recaptured Fortica hill over Herzegovina's regional capital, Mostar, a month after Croat and Muslim allies drove Serbs off the surrounding mountains, Tanjug reported.

Tanjug said Odrzak and Gradacac, two towns south of the Sava River dividing Bosnia and Croatia, fell to Serbian forces.

If confirmed, the gains would give the Serbs control of a stretch of land, known as Posavina, linking Serbian regions in northwestern Bosnia and parts of Croatia to Serbia proper.

Muslims are increasingly concerned that an agreement to end the war, earlier this year by Mr. Karadzic and Mate Boban, radical leader of Bosnia's Croats, might result in carving up of Bosnia into mainly Serb and Croat regions.

Major Dervo Harbina, a Bosnian military official, said up to 400 shells were falling daily

# Rabin Unveils Cabinet to a Jubilant Party

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service  
TEL AVIV — A day before he was to take over as Israel's prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin unveiled his cabinet Sunday to a jubilant Labor Party conference practically counting the minutes until it regains the political dominance it lost 15 years ago.

The new Labor-led government is decidedly dovish on Middle East peace issues, in certain respects more so than Mr. Rabin. He declared that his top priorities would be to speed up the peace process that has lumbered along for months and to shift government money from settlements in the occupied territories to economic needs in Israel itself.

"The public's expectations are sky high," the Labor leader, 70, said to 1,500 members of the party's central committee gathered in a Tel Aviv hall. There, many of them embraced one another, pummeled each other's backs and talked happily about how, if all goes as planned, the government will be theirs Monday.

"The change or upheaval has created a new atmosphere among the public, a feeling of

As Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York checked the podium, other last-minute preparations continued Sunday for the opening of the Democratic Convention.

# The Democrats Find Unity, But Do Voters Now Care?

By Thomas B. Edsall  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The good news for the Democratic Party as it convenes in New York for its convention is that the impact of racial and social issues such as affirmative action, abortion, patriotism and prayer that have bedeviled its presidential candidates and pushed voters to the Republicans appears to be abating.

The bad news is that voters have sent a clear signal this year through support for the likely independent candidacy of Ross Perot that they now have contempt for both major parties. The ratios of negative to positive evaluations of the two major party choices, President George Bush and Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, are worse at this stage of the campaign than in any other presidential race in the history of polling.

For more than 20 years, the Democratic presidential wing has been fragmenting. Conflicts between reformers and regulars, blacks and whites, civil libertarians and proponents of traditional values have turned the once-dominant party into a minority one.

This year, however, what once seemed an unstoppable Republican ascendancy has come to an abrupt halt, primarily because of the economy. Economic stagnation has undermined the two crucial pillars of Republican success — the working- and lower-middle class, heavily ethnic and Catholic white voters who came to be known as "Reagan Democrats," and the suburbanites of the Sun Belt states of the South and West.

The Reagan Democrats, a key segment of Democratic defectors who in many ways shaped elections from 1968 to 1988, in particu-

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### Hong Kong Governor Intervenes in Protest

HONG KONG (APF) — A personal intervention by Chris Patten, Hong Kong's new governor, ended violent clashes between about 400 protesters and the police on Sunday.

Eighteen people, including 14 police officers, were injured in the protest. The demonstrators were demanding that their wives living in China be allowed to join them in Hong Kong. Violence erupted after the police tried to block the protesters' approach to Government House, Mr. Patten's official residence. Mr. Patten, who took up his post last week, appeared at the residence's main gate and accepted a petition from the protesters.



THE WINNING PACE — Nigel Mansell, right, and his Williams Renault teammate, Riccardo Patrese, celebrating victory Sunday in the British Grand Prix. Mansell broke the British record of 27 Grand Prix victories set by Jackie Stewart. Page 18.

**General News**  
Amid a wave of violence, Japan wonders about handgun and U.S. influence. Page 4.  
Trial of CIA official is expected to focus again on Gates and Iran-contra affair. Page 5.  
The New York Stock Exchange is ready for the billion-share day. Page 2.

**Business/Finance**  
China let a foreign company buy control of a state factory for the first time. Page 13.  
Germany will stop protecting its Airbus partner from exchange-rate risks. Page 13.

**Crossword** Page 4  
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# Japan's Lean Times Hit Home

By Paul Blustein  
Washington Post Service  
TOKYO — Yozo Ito is not complaining, exactly. He has a good job at an auto parts factory on the outskirts of Tokyo, and he can still provide a decent life for his wife and two children. But as the Japanese economy slows to a crawl for the first time since the mid-1980s, he is finding that he must tighten his belt.

Overtime is down one-third at the auto parts plant, so the 43-year-old Mr. Ito is adjusting his lifestyle to reflect his thinner pay packet. He is dining out a lot less than he used to — about once every two months now, compared with twice a month last year. And he is skipping the trip that he usually takes each year with his family to his hometown in southwestern Japan.

"Our economy grew so rapidly," Mr. Ito said, recalling the late 1980s. "But now I think the time has come to eat pork instead of beef."

Until recently, ordinary Japanese like Mr. Ito were not affected much by the nation's economic troubles. When Japan's bubble in stock and land prices began to burst in 1990, the victims were mostly people who had cashed in big during the go-go '80s — stockbrokers, for example, and real estate speculators,

# Pope May Face Surgery For Intestinal Disorder

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II said Sunday that he was going to Rome hospital later in the day for diagnostic tests, and his spokesman said the Pope was suffering from an intestinal problem that might require surgery.

John Paul, 72, made the announcement during the reading of a statement after his weekly noon Angelus prayer to the faithful in St. Peter's Square.

"I would like to tell you something confidentially," he told the crowd. "This evening I'm going to Gemelli Clinic for some diagnostic tests. I ask your prayers so that the Lord is near to me with his help and with his support."

His spokesman, Joaquin Navarro Valls, immediately called a news conference to say the pope had been suffering for some days from an "intestinal dysfunction" and had a "modest" amount of pain. The problem appeared to be in the small intestine, the general area of the wound the Pope received in an assassination attempt in St. Peter's Square in 1981, Mr. Navarro Valls said.

He added that it was possible the ailment was related to the wound, but that this had yet to be determined.

The pope's tests were to be performed in the surgery department

# Old Feuds and the New Order

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — There is a factory outside Toyota City in Japan, where 66 human beings and 310 robots build 300 Lexus sedans each day. There are hills around Sarajevo where five children were killed by tank fire last month as they were picking cherries.

In many ways the Lexus and the cherry tree are the symbols of the post-Cold War world. Some countries, it seems, are emerging from the Cold War intent on building a better Lexus, while others are emerging from the Cold War intent on renewing tribal feuds over who owns which cherry trees.

In Japan, in Taiwan, in Singapore, in Maasricht, the future seems to be burying the past. In Sarajevo, in the West Bank, in Nagorno-Karabakh, in Moldova, in Northern Ireland, the past seems to be burying the future.

It was not supposed to be this way. After the long march of the Cold War, it seemed to many in the West that they deserved a rest and



# New York Stock Exchange Ready for the Billion-Share Day

William H. Donaldson is chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, celebrating its 200th anniversary this year. He spoke in Paris recently with Tom Ridd of the IHT.

Q. With the rapid advances of technology and global communications, are traditional trading floors like the New York Stock Exchange on their way to extinction?

A. I certainly don't think so. We have the most advanced electronic mechanism in the world. Through our system, you can put an order from anywhere in the world on a machine, have it executed on the NYSE and have it back to you in 20 seconds. We can process 800 million shares a day. In a pinch, we could do a billion shares. The only thing that is not electronic is where the order takes place. That is because we have an auction system, where an actual buyer meets an actual seller, via negotiation. That haggling, if you will, can't be done simply by a person sitting in front of a machine somewhere.

Q. Your competitors who are develop-

ing electronic, screen-based systems say they are more efficient and can conduct transactions more cheaply. How do you respond?

A. Many people don't understand the difference between a dealer and an auction market. Let's compare it to a person

## MONDAY Q&A

who has an automobile to sell. You can take it to a dealer, who will pay you a price and then maybe spiff it up and sell quickly to somebody else at a higher price. Or you can put an ad in the paper and all the people who are interested find out about it and you sell it in an auction. The latter system enables both the buyer and seller to get a better price. That's what the NYSE offers. Ours is the most responsive market in the world. It is the most open. And it is the most regulated, which means buyers and sellers are better protected than anywhere else in the world.

Q. So then why are so many trades moving off the exchanges to the dealer networks?

A. The spread that the customer pays in the dealer market is, on average, double on the NASDAQ (over-the-counter) market than it is on the NYSE. Who does that benefit? Not the customer, but the dealer. The erosion of our share of the trading is coming not from the motive to get a better price for the customer, but to get a better price for the intermediary. Moreover, on the NYSE everybody is on an equal footing. The 100-share transaction carries just as much weight in terms of access as the million-share transaction.

Q. What is going to be the impact of the single market developing in Europe on Wall Street?

A. Our system has been developed over a long period of time, and as a result it has many virtues that would be difficult, if not impossible, to create elsewhere. The financial centers in Europe operate differently. We want to remain the biggest market in the world and therefore one of the things we would like to do is trade many more European securities.

Q. What are the obstacles to that?

A. Today, the SEC says you cannot list a stock in the United States unless you

exactly follow the American system of accounting. We see 2,000 to 3,000 companies outside the United States that would qualify for listing on the NYSE. But the overseas markets are a very expensive, very hostile environment for the average investor. We estimate it costs 8 to 10 times for an American to buy a stock overseas compared to what it would cost to buy it in our marketplace. So in the name of protecting American investors from, say, German accounting, we are forcing them into a much more expensive and much less regulated way of doing business.

Q. But won't the European exchanges fight back to protect themselves against competition from Wall Street?

A. On the contrary, they all favor such a development because they see that it would greatly expand overall demand and provide their companies with better access to the deep U.S. capital market.

Q. Many people blame Wall Street for the obsession in American business with short-term profits rather than long-term performance.

A. I agree. There is too much short-term orientation. But where does that come from? Look who has the largest share of American business: it's corporate pension funds. You see a CEO in one meeting with analysts where he asks them not to be so concerned with short-term profits. Then he goes to talk to his fund managers and fires the guys who didn't perform so well in the last quarter. So it's a paradox. It's easy to knock Wall Street for what is really a much wider phenomenon.

Q. Why do you think the collapse of the Japanese stock market has not spread more widely to the rest of the world?

A. One thing is that outside investors kept their holdings relatively low in the Japanese market. And as it boomed in the late 1980s, the higher it went, the more American institutional investors took their profits and pulled out of Japan. And on the other side of the equation, the Japanese themselves have been big players in the U.S. bond market but not very active in the stock market. So there isn't as much of a link as many people might have feared.

# Goebbels's Posthumous Coup

## Paper's Use of Rightist to Translate Diaries Fuels Uproar

By Steven Prokesch

New York Times Service

LONDON — Previously unpublished portions of the diaries of Hitler's minister of propaganda, Joseph Goebbels, have been printed in two British newspapers in the last few days amid protests from historians, Jewish groups, politicians and others about how one paper got its material.

The material contains no great revelations, but it offers interesting

new details about the rivalries and thoughts of Nazi leaders at important moments before and during World War II.

Historians, however, caution that Goebbels, the Third Reich's master distorter of the truth, wrote the diaries with the intention that they eventually be published and, thus, cannot be entirely trusted.

Excerpts of the diaries published in the Sunday Times suggest that when Hitler gave the orders on Aug. 31, 1939, for the German attack on Poland that started World War II, he thought Britain would not declare war. "The Führer does not believe England will intervene," Goebbels wrote.

Another excerpt offers a chilling glimpse of the Nazi leaders' joy over Kristallnacht, the anti-Semitic riots in Germany in November 1938 in which Jewish businesses and synagogues were wrecked and burned. Goebbels and Hitler were in Munich at the time.

"As I drive back to the hotel, I hear the shop window glass smashing," he wrote. "Bravo! Bravo! The synagogues burn like big old

shacks." The material contains no great revelations, but it offers interesting

Diary entries that appeared in the Daily Mail on Friday and Saturday covered the Allied invasion of Normandy in June 1944, the planning of the rocket-bomb attacks on London and the failed attempt by German officers to assassinate Hitler on July 20, 1944.

Some of the newly published material came from recently discovered microfilm containing what is believed to be the first complete set of the diaries found. Some 1,600 glass plates containing the microfilm were discovered in a state archive in Moscow in March by a German historian, Elke Fröhlich of the Institute of Contemporary History in Munich.

Large portions of the diaries — from other copies — had already been published, including a four-volume set edited by Dr. Fröhlich.

In recent weeks, there have been demonstrations and protests about how The Sunday Times got its ma-

terial: via David Irving, a contro-

versial rightist historian.

Andrew Neil, the paper's editor, was even called before a group of members of Parliament to explain the deal and the paper's recent serialization of a sensationalist book on Diana, Princess of Wales, the wife of the heir to the throne.

Mr. Irving heard about Dr. Fröhlich's discovery and reportedly with the help of The Sunday Times persuaded the Russian archive to let him copy a portion of the diaries. Under his contract with paper, Mr. Irving transcribed the portion. The parts of the diaries handwritten by Goebbels are apparently difficult to decipher, Mr. Irving reportedly was paid £75,000 (\$143,000) by The Sunday Times.

Mr. Irving, who has written extensively about the Third Reich and who is a darling of neo-fascists, has contended in books and speeches that Hitler was not responsible for and did not even know about the large-scale murder of Jews.

Mr. Irving also brought to The Sunday Times attention the Hitler diaries, which the paper published in 1983, only to discover, to its great embarrassment, that they were fake.

In an editorial, The Sunday Times said it had little choice but to use Mr. Irving, because he had brought the material to its attention and because it could not find anyone equal to him in deciphering Goebbels's handwriting. The paper insists that it took measures to ensure that Mr. Irving did not distort the material.

The measures included the hiring of Norman Stone, professor of history at Oxford University, to check the diary entries.

"There is no question that it would have been far preferable if the diaries had been discovered for us by a respectable, mainstream historian," the paper said. "But they were not. Either we had to find an acceptable way of working with him or walk away from this great find altogether."



Russian soldiers fighting a fire near Kaliningrad on the Baltic, where it has not rained since May.

# Latvian Forest Fires Imperil Bases

Reuters

MOSCOW — The defense minister of Latvia said Sunday that some of more than two dozen forest fires raging in the country were near bases of the former Soviet Army.

"The most dangerous fires are those blazing near military areas," Talav Juncis said by telephone from Riga, the Latvian capital. "And since we have no information about the Russian armed forces' munitions, we cannot exclude the possibility that there are nuclear weapons on these bases."

Mr. Juncis said that about 30 fires, touched off by six weeks of hot and dry weather, were burning throughout the republic. The big-

gest were in forests near a former Soviet Army base at Adazi, not far from Riga.

A Finnish Foreign Ministry spokesman denied that it had received information that the fires were threatening military areas containing nuclear weapons.

The official, Kari Jantunen, said that Latvia had called upon Finland for assistance. Asked whether he knew about nuclear weapons in the area, Mr. Jantunen said, "There should not be."

Defense chiefs in Moscow have never said officially that nuclear warheads had been withdrawn from the three newly independent Baltic republics, though General Valery Mironov, commander of

Moscow's forces in the region, declared in March, "There are no nuclear weapons in the Baltics."

The West assumes that nuclear weapons from the former Soviet arsenal are now stored or deployed now only in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan.

But Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania say military authorities in Moscow have consistently refused to tell them whether nuclear warheads remain on their territories.

A senior Estonian Foreign Ministry official said in December he had information that nuclear weapons remained in the three republics, which gained independence last year.

# The Unwed Mum: Press Is Assailed On U.K. Minister

Reuters

LONDON — A newspaper report that the British health secretary, Virginia Bottomley, who is campaigning against unintended teenage pregnancies, was an unmarried mother has revived an uproar over press coverage of private lives.

Her husband, Peter, also a Conservative member of Parliament, is asking the watchdog Press Complaints Commission to decide whether The Independent newspaper breached the commission's code of conduct by running the article.

The Independent's report on Friday that Mrs. Bottomley, 44, gave birth to her son Peter in September 1967, then married three months later, made the front pages of Britain's tabloids on Saturday. "I was an unwed teenage Mum," was the Daily Mirror's splash headline. "Virginia's Anguish," said Today.

"I don't have any regret of any kind about that story," said Andrew Whitman-Smith, editor of The Independent. "As Mrs. Bottomley speaks to the nation about teenage mothers I think it's a significant fact worth recording that she was once herself an unwed teenage mother." He added, "I don't think this is a disreputable fact we've unearthed."

# A High-Tech 'Tosca' in 3 Acts, 2 Days, 20 Hours

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

ROME — At the time of early dawn when Rome's cobbled streets are the preserve of strutting pigeons and first light warms St. Peter's, a handful of people gathered Sunday outside the Castel Sant'Angelo on the banks of the Tiber because, on the terrace far above them, Catherine Malfitano and Placido Domingo were singing the final act of "Tosca."

But this was no usual opera. The orchestra and its conductor, Zubin Mehta, were several kilometers away. There were no sets, live audience or theater. It was happening just after dawn on a cold, stone terrace.

And those able to see it went far beyond the knot of onlookers to a potential audience of 1.5 billion people in 107 countries around the world linked by satellite to a live television transmission that spun an old art form on a wheel of the latest technology.

"It will remain as an example of the potential of television," said Carlo Fusco, head of the Italian television channel RAI Uno, a co-producer of the venture. That was not its only distinction, or likely source of controversy.

The dawn transmission followed live transmissions of the opera's first and second acts Saturday. All three were beamed

around the world from the locations and at the same times of day as Giacomo Puccini wrote into his score in 1900.

The first act came from the 16th-century Church of Sant'Andrea della Valle at noon Saturday.

The 16th-century Palazzo Farnese provided the setting for the second at 8:15 P.M. And, Sunday at 6 A.M., the drama moved to the Castel Sant'Angelo, much modified since it was built in the second century.

The staggered timing, the complex technology and the settings made the production the first of its kind, its producers said, since previous opera films and television performances have either been broadcast from a theater or made with studio techniques.

The result might well draw criticism from opera purists that this 36 million technology and commercialization of the form denies the essence of a theatrical experience, in which the bond between performer and audience is enhanced by the intimacy of the auditorium and narrative continuity.

Even though a continuous recording of all three acts was shown on Italian television Sunday night, it is, after all, somewhat disorienting to catch the first act of an opera, have lunch and go shopping, catch the second, have dinner, sleep and

rise before breakfast to catch the third just after a Laurel and Hardy movie on TV.

Yet, the combination of new technology and old setting, the almost frightening ease with which sophisticated microphones in the singers' hair blended voice with an orchestra under Mr. Mehta three kilometers (two miles) away in the television studio produced a particular frisson in what the producer, Andrea Andermann, called "a live film" shot by the Oscar-winning cinematographer Vittorio Storaro.

True, Mr. Domingo fell but quickly recovered in the first act on Saturday. Some viewers said they sensed a slight, brief glitch in the coordination of orchestra and voice in the second.

But 27 cameras producing all-round and often close-up angles of the performers and the mastery singing of great opera stars made compelling television; technology did for a musical art form what CNN did for TV news coverage.

Classical opera may demand theater and sets, but, as Miss Malfitano said after the performance — her first "Tosca" — "you can't find this kind of setting in any theater."

"Perhaps it's a pioneering kind of thing," she said. "Who knows if there's a future in this? It brings the world of opera technically, said Mr. Andermann, "the

little closer to more and more people." major difficulty was to balance the orchestra, which was a couple of miles away, and to get the singers to sing in a totally new way "with no orchestra, theater or familiar acoustics and only hidden television monitors to enable them to see the conductor."

A curiosity that some viewers thought a distraction was that each act was preceded and followed by aerial shots of modern Rome with a sound track of helicopters. The intention, Mr. Andermann said, was to tell the audience: "Be careful. You're in present-day Rome. This is a film. We are live. This is television. Then we slide into June 1800, and technology is being used to highlight emotions."

"The biggest difficulty was the fact of singing an opera over 20 hours," Mr. Domingo said. In a theater, a performer would be on stage for maybe three hours. Here, long periods of waiting between acts left the performers, who included Ruggero Raimondi as Baron Scarpia, worried about their voices.

After Saturday night's second act, Mr. Domingo said he had "felt the voice was in good shape," and that if he went to sleep "maybe it would go down." So instead of sleeping, he watched TV all night. Miss Malfitano said she didn't sleep, either, and instead exercised her voice throughout the night.

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# WORLD BRIEFS

## Israelis Target Palestinian Delegate

RAMALLAH, Occupied West Bank (AP) — Human Ashrawi, the Palestinian peace delegation spokesman, returned Sunday to the Israeli-occupied West Bank, and the Israeli police ordered her to appear for questioning about her meeting with Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mrs. Ashrawi said Sunday at her home in Ramallah that she had been given a summons to report to the police later this week. She added that she expected a change in the law banning meetings with PLO officials under the incoming government of the Labor party leader, Yitzhak Rabin.

Last month, the Palestinian delegates to the Israeli-Arab peace talks met publicly with Mr. Arafat in Jordan. Israeli law bans contact with members of "terror organizations" and includes the PLO in that category.

## Havel Would Take Czech Presidency

PRAGUE (Reuters) — President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia said Sunday he would be willing to become president of an independent Czech republic if the nation splits. "It depends on how a Czech president is defined," he said in a regular radio address, "as I would naturally not want to be a symbolic figure."

Mr. Havel failed in a bid for re-election as Czechoslovakia's president earlier this month after his candidacy was blocked by Slovak parliamentarians in the new federal assembly.

## Poland's New Government Voted In

WARSAW (Reuters) — Parliament has voted in a new seven-party coalition government, ending more than a month of deadlock. Deputies voted Saturday by 226 to 124, with 28 abstentions, for a cabinet led by Hanna Suchocka, a lawyer who became prime minister Friday. The finance minister, Jerzy Ossiatynski, has pledged to pursue international Monetary Fund-approved policies limiting expenditure and reorganizing state industry.

## Algerian Fundamentalist Trial Opens

ALGIERS (Reuters) — The trial of Algeria's powerful Muslim fundamentalist leaders started Sunday with a boycott by all of those accused, including two facing the possibility of death sentences, and their attorneys.

The military court in Blida adjourned briefly after opening and then went ahead with the hearing, the prosecutor demanding that it "apply the law in all its rigor," the official press agency APS said.

The opening of the trial was preceded by a battle between the military prosecution and the defense, which demanded that proceedings be transferred to a civil court and that foreign journalists, observers and lawyers attend. The Defense Ministry said the trial was a military and internal matter. Lawyers for Abassi Madani, 61, and his deputy Ali Belhadj, 35, of the Islamic Salvation Front walked out when the original trial opened last month, two days before Mohammed Bouyial, the head of state, was assassinated.

## Iraqis Said to Protest UN Arms Vigil

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Iraqi students demonstrated outside the Agriculture Ministry in Baghdad on Sunday to protest attempts by United Nations weapons inspectors to enter the building, the official Iraqi press agency reported.

A vigil by UN inspectors outside the ministry entered its second week with no sign that the government of President Saddam Hussein government was ready to permit access to the building, which is suspected of housing documents on chemical weapons programs. The UN Security Council is expected to take up the matter early this week if the deadlock is not broken, officials said.

## For the Record

The bodies of two policemen, who had been hacked and stoned to death, were found on Sunday, which brought the weekend toll in South Africa's black townships to at least nine, the Johannesburg police said. (Reuters)

# TRAVEL UPDATE

## Germany Weighs Highway User Fees

BONN (Reuters) — Germany wants to charge motorists and truck drivers for using its highways in order to recoup some of the cost of road wear and environmental damage, a Transportation Ministry spokesman said.

Transportation Minister Günther Krause is pushing for fees, covering both German residents and foreigners, to be introduced by 1996 at the latest, the spokesman said. The government is considering proposals for a 200 to 400 Deutsche mark (\$133 to \$266) annual user fee for motorists.

In another move to finance road costs, the government plans to raise the tax on gasoline by 10 pfennigs per liter later this year, the Bild am Sonntag newspaper reported.

Portuguese customs agents will extend for another week their strike, in protest at massive job losses facing them when the European Community becomes a single market in 1993, union officials said in Lisbon. (Reuters)

## This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

TUESDAY: Burma, France, Iraq, Monaco.

WEDNESDAY: Brunei, Thailand.

THURSDAY: Iraq, Laos, Puerto Rico, South Korea.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

## The Weather



### North America

Showers and thunderstorms will break out at times through Thursday in Kansas City, Chicago, Detroit, Toronto and New York City as a moisture-laden front sweeps in from the south. The Southern states will see clear, dry weather through Thursday.

### Europe

Showers are likely Tuesday from London to Berlin through Thursday. There will be a cooling trend as well. It may be showery at times through Thursday in the Far East. The Spain, Italy and southern France through at least Thursday.

### Asia

Summerlike warmth and high humidity will abound through the end of Thursday in the Far East. A few showers a few times each day in Tokyo, Osaka, Seoul and Hong Kong. Rain from weakening Tropical Storm 11 will cause heavy rain Tuesday.

### Africa

Clear, warm weather will prevail through Thursday in most of Africa. A few showers a few times each day in the Sahel. A few showers a few times each day in the Sahel. A few showers a few times each day in the Sahel.

### Latin America

Buenos Aires 74 to 84. Rio de Janeiro 74 to 84. Caracas 74 to 84. Lima 74 to 84. Mexico City 74 to 84. Panama City 74 to 84. Santiago 74 to 84. Sao Paulo 74 to 84. Tegucigalpa 74 to 84. Valparaiso 74 to 84.

### North America

Anchorage 18 to 22. Denver 18 to 22. Detroit 18 to 22. Houston 18 to 22. Los Angeles 18 to 22. Miami 18 to 22. New York 18 to 22. Phoenix 18 to 22. San Francisco 18 to 22. Seattle 18 to 22. Tokyo 18 to 22.

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# Diverse German Elite to Defend East's Interests

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

BERLIN — Asserting that the government is ignoring problems

facing Germans in formerly Communist eastern half of the country, a group of politicians, writers, artists, clergymen, and professors have formed a "committee for fairness," which they said could evolve into a political party.

"After the great hopes of 1990, many people in the new German states now feel that they are second-class citizens, unwelcome politically, economically, socially and culturally," committee founders said in a statement.

Two politicians, Gregor Gysi and Peter-Michael Diestel, organized the committee.

Mr. Gysi heads the Democratic Socialist Party, successor to the former East German Communist Party. Mr. Diestel is a Christian Democratic Union member of the

legislature in the eastern state of Brandenburg. Earlier this year he was removed as leader of the party's legislative faction, accused of seeming to defend actions of the Stasi, the former East German security police, and of using political influence to buy a house from the government at a price below its market value.

Other signers of an appeal issued Saturday were the writers Stefan Heym and Heiner Müller; Heinrich Fink, a former dean of Humboldt University; Tanja Danz, a rock singer; Heinrich Albertz, a former mayor of West Berlin; Gottfried Forch, a retired Lutheran bishop; and Michael Scheimer, editor of the daily Tagesspiegel.

Announcing the formation of the committee, Mr. Gysi asserted that

"the problems of Eastern Germany have not been solved, but have actually become worse."

**Plan to Tarish Genscher**  
The Stasi planned to tarish Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the former West German foreign minister, with a fake file suggesting that he was an informant, Reuters reported. Der Spiegel said the East Germans dropped the plan after deciding there was no reason to undermine Mr. Genscher, an advocate of disarmament and close relations with the Soviet bloc. The file was shredded in the early 1980s. Der Spiegel said, when the East German Ministry for State Security "found that Genscher's policies did not contradict the interests of East Germany."

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